

**FORMATION OF THE VALUE SYSTEM IN MODERN SOCIETY AND
AXEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS*****Egamberdiyeva Asilabonu Olimovna****Master's student at Termez State Pedagogical Institute**asilabonuolimovna@gmail.com*

Abstract: This article analyzes the processes of formation and change of the value system in modern society from an axiomatic point of view. The theoretical foundations of axiology, the classification of values, their role in personal and social consciousness, the relationship between national and global values are covered. The author considers modern problems in the value system, their causes and consequences based on a philosophical approach. As a result of the research, practical proposals are put forward for the preservation and modernization of national values. The article is intended for master's level research and is based on socio-philosophical analysis methods.

Keywords: axiology, value, value system, modern society, culture, morality, globalization, philosophy, humanity, national values

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются процессы формирования и трансформации системы ценностей в современном обществе с аксиологической точки зрения. Освещаются теоретические основы аксиологии, классификация ценностей, их роль в индивидуальном и общественном сознании, а также соотношение между национальными и глобальными ценностями. Автор анализирует современные проблемы ценностной системы, их причины и последствия на основе философского подхода. В результате исследования предлагаются практические рекомендации по сохранению и модернизации национальных ценностей. Статья рассчитана на уровень магистратуры и опирается на методы социально-философского анализа.

Ключевые слова: аксиология, ценность, система ценностей, современное общество, культура, этика, глобализация, философия, гуманность, национальные ценности.

INTRODUCTION

This article is devoted to the study of the value system in modern society within the framework of axiology - the philosophical doctrine of values, and theoretically analyzes the current problems in this area. At the same time, philosophical considerations are made about the origin, historical formation of values, and how they are manifested today. Values are a concept of great importance in human life. They form the basis of people's worldview, moral views, spiritual values, and social activity. Therefore, values serve as the main factor that maintains society as a whole.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**Axiology and value theory**

Axiology is one of the important branches of philosophy as the science of values. This term comes from the Greek words "axios" – "valuable, "precious" and "logos" – "teaching", and refers to a system of philosophical, sociological, ethical and cultural views on values. Axiology

began to take shape as an independent direction in philosophy in the second half of the 19th century. The axiological approach studies how values are formed in society, under what factors they change, and how they are reflected in personal and social consciousness. The problem of values has long been relevant in the history of philosophy. For example, Plato interpreted such supreme values as “goodness”, “beauty”, and “truth” in an absolute form, while Aristotle evaluated them through faith, decency and moral criteria. Modern philosophers, in particular I. Kant, analyzed values based on the criteria of humanity and put forward the idea of a moral imperative. Later, F. Nietzsche put forward the ideas of the crisis of values, devaluation, and the creation of new values. These views are part of the modern philosophy of values. initiated a new phase in axiology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Value system and its types. A value system is a set of moral, religious, aesthetic, political and other norms existing in society. They are divided into two main categories:

1. Personal values - values related to a person's inner world, based on personal choices and beliefs. For example: loyalty, honesty, hard work.
2. Social values - values that determine the norms of social life. For example: justice, freedom, equality, the rule of law.

In any society, values are passed down from generation to generation and live as a cultural heritage. Therefore, the value system forms the basis of national identity. Values play an active role in the life of society through the national idea, ideology and education system.

In modern axiology, values are considered not only as a moral or religious concept, but also as a factor of social control, stability and development of society.

Changes in values in modern society

In the 21st century, the rapid pace of human development, the development of science, technology, and information and communication technologies are also causing significant changes in the system of values. These changes are manifested in two directions:

1. Pluralism of values - the collision or coexistence of various values.
2. Transformation of values - the acquisition of new meaning by traditional values in a modern context.

These processes also create complexity in the understanding of the identity of the individual. People are at risk of losing moral criteria, which leads to a weakening of trust in society.

National values and global culture

National values are values formed through the historical experience, religious views, traditions, and cultural heritage of the people. However, under the influence of global culture, national values are under pressure.

Therefore, it is necessary to preserve national values, develop them in a modern form, and instill them in the minds of young people. Education, upbringing, media, and cultural policy play an important role in this.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Axiological analyses show that the value system in modern society has a complex and multi-layered structure. Values are the moral and spiritual foundation of society, which is a decisive factor in maintaining social order, cultural stability and individual identity.

As discussed in the article, in today's globalization environment, the value system is undergoing fundamental changes. This leads not only to the weakening of traditional values, but also to the formation of new, sometimes ambiguous and contradictory values.

Suggestions:

1. Strengthening the axiological approach in the education system.
2. Increasing the social responsibility of the media.
3. Activating social institutions working with youth.
4. Making decisions based on scientific research.
5. Interpreting national values in a modern context.

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